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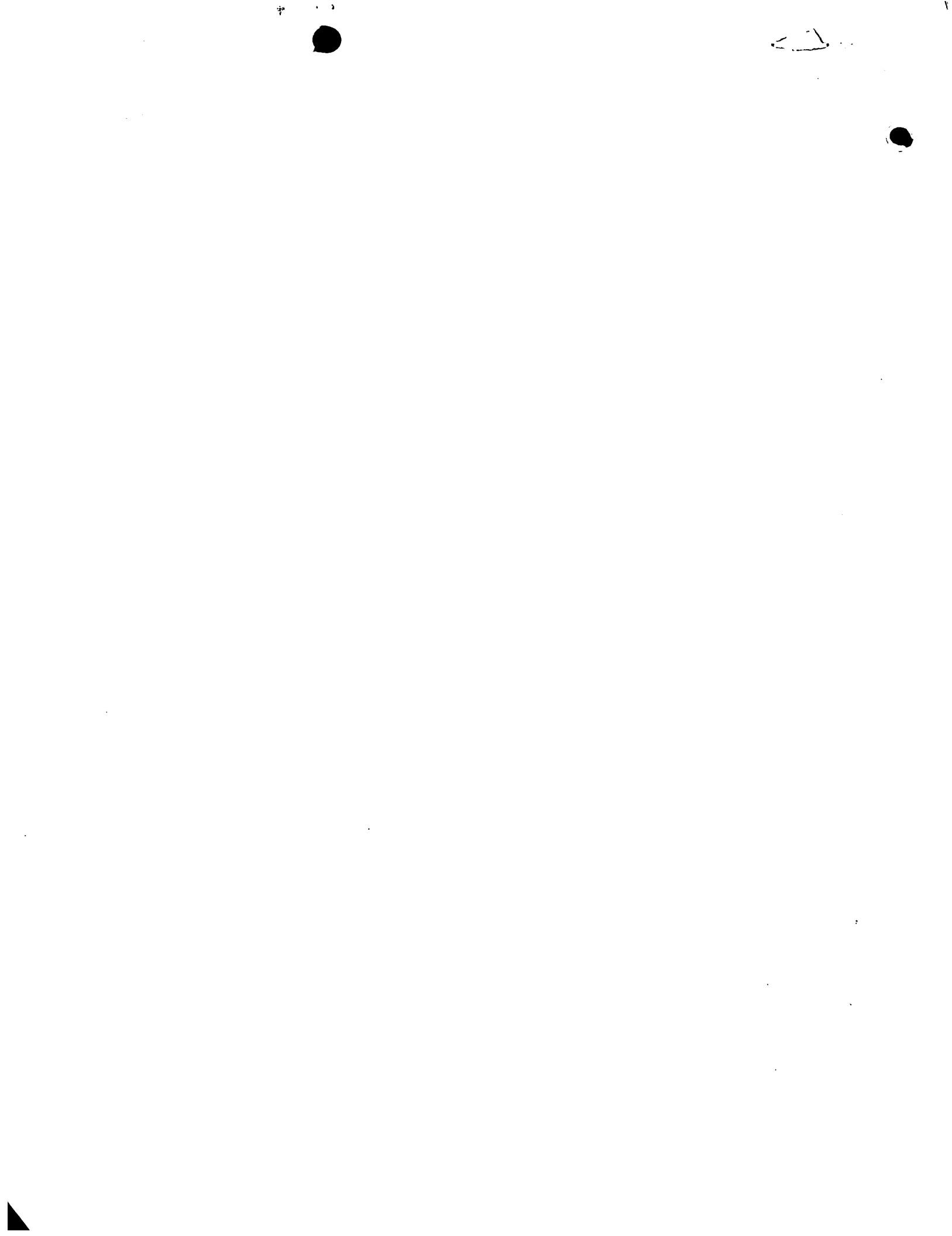
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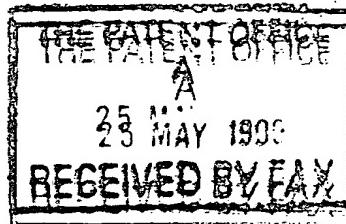
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CPW 50791

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25 MAY 1999

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

ACMA LIMITED (formerly Tioxide Specialties Limited)
The Heath
Runcorn
Cheshire WA7 4QF

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

6074082003

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

ESTERIFICATION CATALYSTS

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

JACKSON, JOHN DEREK

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent
(including the postcode)

ICI GROUP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
PO BOX 90, WILTON, MIDDLESBROUGH
CLEVELAND, ENGLAND TS90 8JE

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

6074116005

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Country

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Claim(s) 6

Abstract 1

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JOHN DEREK JACKSON
01642 437419

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ESTERIFICATION CATALYSTS

The invention concerns esterification catalyst compositions and in particular esterification catalyst compositions which comprise novel organotitanium, organozirconium or organoaluminium compounds in combination with other metal compounds.

Organotitanium compounds and, in particular, titanium alkoxides or orthoesters are known as catalysts for esterification processes. During the esterification, these compounds are frequently converted to insoluble compounds of titanium which result in a hazy product. The presence of a haze is a particular disadvantage in polyesters which have a high viscosity and/or high melting point and are therefore difficult to filter. Furthermore, many organotitanium compounds which are effective catalysts in the manufacture of polyesters such as polyethylene terephthalate are known to produce unacceptable yellowing in the final polymer. Our co-pending application, published as GB 2 314 081 relates to an esterification process in which these problems are partially solved but there is still a need for a catalyst system which induces little or no yellowing in a polyester produced using the catalyst.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved catalyst system for a process for preparing esters.

According to the invention, a catalyst composition suitable for use as a catalyst for the preparation of an ester comprises

- (a) an organometallic compound which is the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base, and
- (b) a compound of germanium, antimony or tin.

Also according to the invention, a process for the preparation of an ester comprises carrying out an esterification reaction in the presence of a catalyst composition comprising

(a) the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of 5 titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base, and

(b) a compound of germanium, antimony or tin.

In a further embodiment the organometallic compound suitable for use in 10 an esterification process as component (a) of the aforementioned catalyst composition comprises the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group, a base and a 2-hydroxy carboxylic acid.

15 The organometallic compound which comprises component (a) of the catalyst composition of the invention is the reaction product of a titanium, zirconium or aluminium orthoester or condensed orthoester, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base. Preferably, the orthoester has 20 the formula M(OR)_n, or Al(OR)_n, where M is titanium or zirconium and R is an alkyl group. More preferably R contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms and particularly suitable orthoesters include tetraisopropoxy titanium, tetra-n-butoxy titanium, tetra-n-propoxy zirconium, tetra-n-butoxy zirconium and tetra-iso-butoxy aluminium.

25 The condensed orthoesters suitable for preparing the organometallic compounds used in this invention are typically prepared by careful hydrolysis of

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titanium, zirconium or aluminium orthoesters. Titanium or zirconium condensed orthoesters are frequently represented by the formula



in which R' represents an alkyl group and M represents titanium or zirconium.

5 Preferably, n is less than 20 and more preferably is less than 10. Preferably, R' contains 1 to 12 carbon atoms, more preferably, R' contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms and useful condensed orthoesters include the compounds known as polybutyl titanate, polyisopropyl titanate and polybutyl zirconate.

Preferably, the alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups is a 10 dihydric alcohol and can be a 1,2-diol such as 1,2-ethanediol or 1,2-propanediol, a 1,3-diol such as 1,3-propanediol, a 1,4-diol such as 1,4-butanediol, a diol containing non-terminal hydroxyl groups such as 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol or a dihydric alcohol containing a longer chain such as diethylene glycol or a polyethylene glycol. The preferred dihydric alcohol is 1,2-ethanediol. The 15 organometallic compound can also be prepared from a polyhydric alcohol such as glycerol, trimethylolpropane or pentaerythritol.

Preferably, the organometallic compound which comprises component (a) of the catalyst composition is prepared by reacting a dihydric alcohol with an orthoester or condensed orthoester in a ratio of from 1 to 32 moles of dihydric 20 alcohol to each mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium. More preferably, the reaction product contains 2 to 25 moles of dihydric alcohol per mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium and most preferably 4 to 25 moles dihydric alcohol per mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

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The organophosphorus compound which contains at least one P-OH group can be selected from a number of organophosphorus compounds including phosphates, pyrophosphates, phosphonates, phosphinates and phosphites.

5 Preferably, the organophosphorus compound is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl phosphate, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl phosphate or a phosphate of an alkylaryl glycol ether or an alkyl glycol ether. Useful compounds include monoalkyl acid phosphates and dialkyl acid phosphates and mixtures of these. Convenient organophosphorus compounds are the compounds 10 commercially available as alkyl acid phosphates and containing, principally, a mixture of mono- and di-alkyl phosphate esters. When an alkyl phosphate is used as the organophosphorus compound, the organic group preferably contains up to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably up to 8 carbon atoms and, most preferably, up to 6 carbon atoms. When alkylaryl or alkyl glycol ether 15 phosphates are used the carbon chain length is preferably up to 18 carbon atoms and, more preferably, 6 to 12 carbon atoms.

Alternative organophosphorus compounds suitable for use in preparing the catalyst compositions of the invention are the reaction products obtainable by reacting phosphorus pentoxide and a polyhydric alcohol, particularly a glycol. 20 Such products can be prepared by heating a mixture of phosphorus pentoxide and a polyhydric alcohol until a uniform liquid is formed. Conveniently, the amount of polyhydric alcohol used to prepare such a product is in excess of the stoichiometric amount required to fully react with the phosphorus pentoxide. The excess polyhydric alcohol acts as a solvent for the organophosphorus reaction 25 product. Moreover, when a product containing excess polyhydric alcohol is used to prepare component (a) of the catalyst composition this excess polyhydric

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alcohol comprises at least a portion of the alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups used to prepare component (a). Suitable products contain up to 16 moles of polyhydric alcohol per mole of phosphorus (P). Preferably the products contain from 3 to 10 moles of polyhydric alcohol per mole of 5 phosphorus.

Particularly preferred organophosphorus compounds include butyl acid phosphate, polyethylene glycol phosphate, aryl polyethylene glycol phosphates and a product of reaction of ethylene glycol and phosphorus pentoxide.

The amount of organophosphorus compound present in the reaction 10 product which comprises component (a) of the catalyst composition of the invention is usually in the range 0.1 to 4.0 mole of phosphorus to 1 mole of metal (titanium, zirconium or aluminium), preferably in the range 0.1 to 2.0 mole phosphorus to 1 mole metal and most preferably in the range 0.1 to 1.0 mole phosphorus to 1 mole metal.

15 A base is also used in preparing the reaction product which comprises component (a) of the catalyst composition of the invention. The base is generally an inorganic base and suitable bases include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide, but organic bases such as tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide or choline hydroxide [trimethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)ammonium 20 hydroxide] can also be used. Usually, the amount of base used is in the range 0.1 to 4.0 mole base per mole of metal (titanium, zirconium or aluminium). The preferred amount is in the range 0.1 to 2.0 mole base per mole of metal and, frequently, the amount of base present is in the range 0.1 to 1.0 mole base per mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

25 When 2-hydroxy carboxylic acids are used to prepare the products which comprise component (a) of the catalyst of the invention, preferred acids used

include lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid and tartaric acid. Some suitable acids are supplied as hydrates or as aqueous mixtures and can be used in this form. When a 2-hydroxy acid is present, the preferred molar ratio of acid to titanium, zirconium or aluminium in the reaction product is 0.5 to 4 moles per mole of 5 titanium, zirconium or aluminium. More preferably the reaction product contains 1.0 to 3.5 moles of 2-hydroxy acid per mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

The organometallic compound can be prepared by mixing the components (orthoester or condensed orthoester, alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, organophosphorus compound and base) with removal, if 10 desired, of any by-product, (e.g. isopropyl alcohol when the orthoester is tetraisopropoxytitanium), at any appropriate stage. In one preferred method the orthoester or condensed orthoester and a dihydric alcohol are mixed and, subsequently, a base is added, followed by the organophosphorus compound.

When a 2-hydroxy carboxylic acid is also present in the reaction product, this is 15 usually added to the orthoester or condensed orthoester before the organophosphorus compound is added. Alternatively, all or part of the 2-hydroxy carboxylic acid can be neutralised with the base and the resulting salt added to the other components of the reaction mixture, including, if desired, a further portion of the base.

20 Component (b) of the catalyst composition of the invention is a compound of germanium, antimony or tin and, in general, any compound, can be used. The preferred compound of germanium is germanium dioxide. Preferably, the antimony compound is antimony trioxide or a salt of antimony, for example antimony triacetate. A number of tin compounds are suitable, including salts, 25 such as tin acetate and organotin compounds, such as dialkyl tin oxides, for example, dibutyl tin oxide, dialkyl tin dialkanoates, for example, dibutyl tin

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dilauroate and alkylstannoic acids, for example butylstannoic acid, C₄H₉SnOOH.

A wide range of proportions of components (a) and (b) can be present in the catalyst composition of the invention. Generally, the molar ratio of component (a) to component (b) is in the range 9 : 1 to 1 : 9, and is preferably in 5 the range 5 : 1 to 1 : 5, calculated as moles of Ti, Zr or Al to moles of Ge, Sb or Sn.

The esterification reaction of the process of the invention can be any reaction by which an ester is produced. The reaction may be (i) a direct esterification in which a carboxylic acid or its anhydride and an alcohol react to 10 form an ester or (ii) a transesterification (alcoholysis) in which a first alcohol reacts with a first ester to produce an ester of the first alcohol and a second alcohol produced by cleavage of the first ester or (iii) a transesterification reaction in which two esters are reacted to form two different esters by exchange of alkoxy radicals. Direct esterification or transesterification can be used in the 15 production of polymeric esters and a preferred process of the invention comprises a polyesterification process. Many carboxylic acids and anhydrides can be used in direct esterification including saturated and unsaturated monocarboxylic acids and anhydrides of such acids such as stearic acid, isostearic acid, capric acid, caproic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, palmitoleic acid, triacontanoic acid, benzoic acid, methyl benzoic acid, salicylic acid and 20 rosin acids such as abietic acid, dicarboxylic acids such as phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, sebacic acid, adipic acid, azelaic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and pamoic acid and anhydrides of these acids and polycarboxylic acids such as 25 trimellitic acid, citric acid, trimesic acid, pyromellitic acid and anhydrides of these acids. Alcohols frequently used for direct esterification include aliphatic straight

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chain and branched monohydric alcohols such as butyl, pentyl, hexyl, octyl and stearyl alcohols, dihydric alcohols such as 1,2-ethanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol and 1,6-hexanediol and polyhydric alcohols such as glycerol and pentaerythritol.

5 The esters employed in an alcoholysis reaction are generally the lower homologues such as methyl, ethyl and propyl esters since, during the esterification reaction, it is usual to eliminate the displaced alcohol by distillation. These lower homologue esters of the acids suitable for direct esterification are suitable for use in the transesterification process according to the invention.

10 Frequently (meth)acrylate esters of longer chain alcohols are produced by alcoholysis of esters such as methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate and ethyl methacrylate. Typical alcohols used in alcoholysis reactions include butyl, hexyl, n-octyl and 2-ethyl hexyl alcohols and substituted alcohols such as dimethylaminoethanol.

15 When the esterification reaction is a transesterification between two esters, generally the esters will be selected so as to produce a volatile product ester which can be removed by distillation.

As mentioned hereinbefore, polymeric esters can be produced by processes involving direct esterification or transesterification and a particularly 20 preferred embodiment of the esterification process of the invention is a polyesterification reaction in the presence of the catalyst composition described hereinbefore. In a polyesterification reaction polybasic acids or esters of polybasic acids are usually reacted with polyhydric alcohols to produce a polymeric ester. Linear polyesters are often produced from dibasic acids such 25 as those mentioned hereinbefore or esters of said dibasic acids and dihydric alcohols. Preferred polyesterification reactions according to the invention

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include the reaction of terephthalic acid or dimethyl terephthalate with 1,2-ethanediol (ethylene glycol) to produce polyethylene terephthalate or with 1,3-propanediol (propylene glycol) to produce polypropylene terephthalate or with 1,4-butanediol (butylene glycol) to produce polybutylene terephthalate or 5 reaction of naphthalene dicarboxylic acid or dimethyl naphthalenate with 1,2-ethanediol to produce polyethylene naphthalenate. Other acids, such as isophthalic acid and other glycols such as 1,6-hexanediol and polyhydric alcohols such as glycerol, trimethylolpropane and pentaerythritol are also suitable for preparing polyesters.

10 The catalyst composition of the invention comprises two components, (a) and (b) and these may be premixed to form the catalyst composition of this invention before the composition is mixed with the reactants for an esterification reaction. Alternatively, components (a) and (b) can be separately added to the reactants in order to carry out an esterification reaction according to this 15 invention.

The esterification reaction of the invention can be carried out using any appropriate, known technique for an esterification reaction.

A typical process for the preparation of polyethylene terephthalate comprises two stages. In the first stage terephthalic acid or dimethyl 20 terephthalate is reacted with 1,2-ethanediol to form a prepolymer and the by-product water or methanol is removed. The prepolymer is subsequently heated in a second stage to remove 1,2-ethanediol and form a long chain polymer. Either or both these stages may comprise an esterification process according to this invention.

25 In direct esterification the acid or anhydride and an excess of alcohol are typically heated, if necessary in a solvent, in the presence of the catalyst

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composition. Water is a by-product of the reaction and this is removed, as an azeotrope with a boiling mixture of solvent and/or alcohol. Generally, the solvent and/or alcohol mixture which is condensed is at least partially immiscible with water which is therefore separated before solvent and/or alcohol are returned to 5 the reaction vessel. When reaction is complete the excess alcohol and, when used, solvent are evaporated. In view of the fact that the catalyst compositions of the invention do not normally form insoluble species, it is not generally necessary to remove them from the reaction mixture, as is frequently necessary with conventional catalysts. A typical direct esterification reaction is the 10 preparation of bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate which is prepared by mixing phthalic anhydride and 2-ethyl hexanol. An initial reaction to form a monoester is fast, but the subsequent conversion of the monoester to diester is carried out by refluxing in the presence of the catalyst composition at a temperature of 180-200° C until all the water has been removed. Subsequently the excess alcohol is removed.

15 In an alcoholysis reaction, the ester, first alcohol and catalyst composition are mixed and, generally, the product alcohol (second alcohol) is removed by distillation, often as an azeotrope with the ester. Frequently it is necessary to fractionate the vapour mixture produced from the alcoholysis in order to ensure that the second alcohol is separated effectively without 20 significant loss of product ester or first alcohol. The conditions under which alcoholysis reactions are carried out depend principally upon the components of the reaction and generally components are heated to the boiling point of the mixture used.

A preferred process of the invention is the preparation of polyethylene 25 terephthalate. A typical batch production of polyethylene terephthalate is carried out by charging terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol to a reactor along with

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catalyst composition, if desired, and heating the contents to 260 - 270° C under a pressure of about 0.3 MPa. Reaction commences as the acid dissolves at about 230° C and water is removed. The product is transferred to a second autoclave reactor and catalyst composition is added, if needed. The reactor is 5 heated to 285 - 310° C under an eventual vacuum of 100 Pa to remove ethylene glycol by-product. The molten product ester is discharged from the reactor, cooled and chipped. The chipped polyester may be then subjected to solid state polymerisation, if appropriate.

A preferred means of adding the catalyst compositions of this invention 10 to a polyesterification reaction is in the form of a slurry in the glycol being used (e.g. ethylene glycol in the preparation of polyethylene terephthalate). Components (a) and (b) can be added to the reaction mixture as separate slurries or mixed to prepare a slurry containing both components, which slurry is then added to the reactants. This method of addition is applicable to addition of 15 the catalyst composition to the polyesterification reaction at the first stage or at the second stage.

The amount of catalyst used in the esterification process of the invention generally depends upon the total metal content (expressed as amount of Ti, Zr or Al plus amount of Ge, Sb or Sn) of the catalyst composition. Usually the 20 amount is from 10 to 1200 parts per million (ppm) of metal based on weight of product ester for direct or transesterification reactions. Preferably, the amount is from 10 to 650 ppm of total metal based on weight of product ester. In polyesterification reactions the amount used is generally expressed as a proportion of the weight of product polyester and is usually from 5 to 550 ppm 25 expressed as total metal (Ti, Zr or Al plus Ge, Sb or Sn) based on product polyester. Preferably, the amount is from 5 to 300 ppm expressed as total metal

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based on product polyester.

Generally, the amount of Ti, Zr or Al used in a direct esterification or transesterification will be in the range 5 to 500 ppm Ti, Zr or Al and more preferably in the range 5 to 250 ppm Ti, Zr or Al, based on product ester and the amount of Ge, Sb or Sn used in a direct esterification or transesterification will be in the range 5 to 700 ppm Ge, Sb or Sn, preferably in the range 5 to 400 ppm Ge, Sb or Sn, based on product ester. For polyesterification, the preferred amount of Ti, Zr or Al is in the range 3 to 250 ppm Ti, Zr or Al based on product polyester and, more preferably, the amount is 3 to 100 ppm Ti, Zr or Al based on product polyester. The preferred amount of Ge, Sb or Sn used in polyesterification is in the range 3 to 300 ppm Ge, Sb or Sn and more preferably is in the range 5 to 200 ppm Ge, Sb or Sn based on product polyester.

The products of this invention have been shown to be effective catalyst compositions for producing esters and polyesters at an economical rate without leading to haze in the final product and with a reduced amount of yellowing of polyesters in comparison to known catalysts. They have also been shown to be stable against precipitation from polyester products when aqueous base or phosphoric acid is added to such products.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

20

Preparation of Organometallic Compounds for use in Catalysts

Compositions

EXAMPLE 1

Ethylene glycol (49.6 g, 0.8 moles) was added from a dropping funnel to stirred titanium n-butoxide (34 g, 0.1 mole) in a 250 ml flask fitted with stirrer, condenser and thermometer. An aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide,

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containing 32% NaOH by weight, (12.5 g, 0.1 mole) was added to the reaction flask slowly with mixing to yield a clear yellow liquid. To this liquid was added a butyl/ethylene glycol mixed phosphoric acid mono/diester with a low phosphorus content available under the trade name MDGB[LP], (11.82 g, 0.05 mole of 5 phosphorus). After the displaced n-butanol had been removed at 70° C under vacuum to constant weight the resulting mixture was a pale yellow liquid with a Ti content of 4.43% by weight.

EXAMPLE 2

Ethylene glycol (100 g, 1.6 moles) was added from a dropping funnel to 10 stirred titanium n-butoxide (34 g, 0.1 mole) in a 250ml conical flask fitted with stirrer. An aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, containing 32% NaOH by weight (12.5g, 0.1 mole) was added drop-wise to the reaction flask with mixing to yield a clear pale yellow liquid. To this liquid a combined reaction product of P_2O_5 (7.1 g, 0.05 mole) and ethylene glycol (55 g, 0.9 moles) was slowly added and 15 the resulting mixture was stirred for several minutes. The P_2O_5 reaction product was prepared by dissolving P_2O_5 in ethylene glycol, with a combination of mixing and carefully controlled heating; this was subsequently allowed to cool. After removing n-butanol at 70° C under vacuum to constant weight the product was a pale yellow liquid with a Ti content of 2.96% by weight.

20 EXAMPLE 3

Ethylene glycol (49.6 g, 0.8 moles) was added from a dropping funnel to stirred titanium n-butoxide (34 g, 0.1 mole) in a 250ml conical flask fitted with stirrer. An aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, containing 32% NaOH by weight (12.5 g, 0.1 mole) was added drop-wise to the reaction flask with mixing 25 to yield a clear pale yellow liquid. To this liquid a combined reaction product of P_2O_5 (3.55 g, 0.025 mole) and ethylene glycol (49.6 g, 0.8 mole) was slowly

added and the resulting mixture was stirred for several minutes. The P_2O_5 reaction product was prepared by dissolving the P_2O_5 in ethylene glycol, with a combination of mixing and carefully controlled heating; this was subsequently allowed to cool. After removing n-butanol at 70° C under vacuum to constant 5 weight the product was a pale yellow liquid with a Ti content of 4.49% by weight.

EXAMPLE 4

Ethylene glycol (99.2 g, 1.6 moles) was added from a dropping funnel to stirred titanium n-butoxide (68 g, 0.2 moles) in a 250ml flask fitted with stirrer, condenser and thermometer. An aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, 10 containing 32% NaOH by weight, (25 g, 0.2 mole) was added to the reaction flask slowly with mixing to yield a clear yellow liquid. To this liquid was added an aryl polyethylene glycol phosphate available commercially under the trade name Knapsack P123, (86.32 g, 1.28 moles of phosphorus) and the resulting mixture was stirred for several minutes to produce a pale yellow liquid with a Ti content 15 of 3.44% by weight.

Esterification

EXAMPLE 5

A polycondensation reaction was carried out in a mechanically-stirred 300 ml glass vessel fitted with side arm and cold trap for collection of 20 monoethyleneglycol. A thermostatically controlled ceramic heating element was used to provide heat and an oil vacuum pump was connected to the cold trap. A nitrogen blanket was provided via a connection to the cold trap.

Polyethylene terephthalate was prepared from pure bis(hydroxyethyl)-terephthalate polymer precursor.

25 100 g of bis(hydroxyethyl)terephthalate polymer precursor was placed in

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the reaction flask under a nitrogen flow, followed by a dilute solution of catalyst component (Ti added at 15 ppm, Ge at 50 ppm, Sb at 125 ppm and Sn at 15ppm) in monoethyleneglycol. This was heated with stirring to 250° C for 20-25 minutes at which point a stabiliser (phosphoric acid, calculated to produce the 5 equivalent of 32 ppm P in the mixture, making allowance for P content of catalyst composition) again as a solution in monoethyleneglycol. The nitrogen flow was stopped and vacuum applied steadily to 100 Pa. After 20-25 minutes the temperature was increased steadily from 250° C to 290° C. As the reaction progressed the current required to maintain a constant stirrer speed increased 10 up to a value of 109 mA, at which point reaction was deemed to be complete. The vacuum was then broken with nitrogen and the molten polymer discharged and quenched into cold water. It was then dried for 12 hours at 65° C.

The colour of the polymer was measured using a Byk-Gardner Colourview spectrophotometer. A common model to use for colour expression is 15 the Cielab L*, a* and b* scale where the b-value describes yellowness. The yellowness of the polymer increases with b-value.

The polymer intrinsic viscosities were measured by glass capillary viscometry using 60/40 phenol/1,1,2,2-tetrachlorethane as solvent. The polymers were examined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy to determine the amount of 20 diethylene glycol (DEG) residues present in the polymer chain (expressed as weight per cent of polymer), the proportion of hydroxyl (OH) end groups present (expressed as number of end groups per 100 polymer repeating units) and the proportion of vinyl end groups (VEG) present (expressed as number of end groups per 100 polymer repeating units).

25 The results are given in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Catalyst Composition	Reaction Time (Minutes)	Colour		Intrinsic Viscosity dl/g	NMR	
		L*	a*		DEG	OH
Example 1 + GeO ₂	140	55.34	-0.69	5.86	0.36	2.45
Example 2 + GeO ₂	156	63.42	-0.77	2.84	0.40	2.43
Example 3 + GeO ₂	127	56.29	-0.61	3.49	0.40	2.30
Example 4 + GeO ₂	230	70.06	-0.81	12.28	N/A	2.67
Example 1 + antimony acetate	148	65.39	-0.76	11.45	0.35	2.45
Example 2 + antimony acetate	160	61.02	-0.02	5.48	0.43	2.40
Example 3 + antimony acetate	170	63.64	-1.17	5.15	0.44	2.64
Example 3 + dibutyl tin oxide	160	63.13	-1.14	4.58	N/A	2.37
Example 1 + dibutyl tin oxide	160	65.89	-1.07	10.79	N/A	2.35
Example 2 + dibutyl tin oxide	160	65.57	-1.22	8.50	N/A	2.67

ND = Not detected

N/A = Not available

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CLAIMS

1. A catalyst composition suitable for use as a catalyst for the preparation of an ester comprising
 - (a) an organometallic compound which is the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base, and
 - (b) a compound of germanium, antimony or tin.
2. A catalyst composition according to claim 1 characterised in that the organometallic compound comprises the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group, a base and a 2-hydroxy carboxylic acid.
3. A catalyst composition according to claim 2 characterised in that the 2-hydroxy acid is lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid or tartaric acid.
4. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the orthoester has the formula $M(OR)_n$ or $Al(OR)_n$ where M is titanium or zirconium and R is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
5. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 1, 2 and 3 characterised in that the condensed orthoester has a structure which can be represented by the formula, $R'O[M(OR')_2O]_nR'$ where M is titanium or zirconium, R' is an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms and n is less than 20.
6. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups is

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1,2-ethanediol, 1,2-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol, diethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane or pentaerythritol.

7. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims
5 characterised in that the organometallic compound is prepared by reacting a dihydric alcohol with an orthoester or condensed orthoester in a ratio of from 1 to 32 moles of dihydric alcohol to each mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

8. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims
characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is a phosphate, a
10 pyrophosphate, a phosphonate, a phosphinate or a phosphite.

9. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims
characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is a substituted or
unsubstituted alkyl phosphate, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl phosphate, a
phosphate of an alkylaryl glycol ether or an alkyl glycol ether, or a product
15 obtainable by reaction of phosphorus pentoxide with a polyhydric alcohol.

10. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims
characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is an alkyl phosphate in
which the organic group contains up to 20 carbon atoms.

11. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9
20 characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is a phosphate of an alkylaryl glycol ether or an alkyl glycol ether having a carbon chain length up to 18 carbon atoms.

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12. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is a reaction product of phosphorus pentoxide and a polyhydric alcohol in which the molar ratio of polyhydric alcohol to P is up to 16 : 1.

5 13. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the organophosphorus compound is present in the organometallic compound in an amount in the range 0.1 to 4.0 mole of phosphorus to 1 mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

14. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims 10 characterised in that the base is present in the organometallic compound in an amount in the range 0.1 to 4.0 mole of base to 1 mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

15. A catalyst composition according to any one of claims 2 to 13 characterised in that the 2-hydroxy acid is present in the organometallic compound 15 in an amount in the range 0.5 to 4 mole acid to 1 mole of titanium, zirconium or aluminium.

16. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the compound of germanium is germanium dioxide.

17. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims 20 characterised in that the compound of antimony is antimony trioxide or a salt of antimony.

18. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the compound of tin is a tin salt, a dialkyl tin oxide, a dialkyl tin dialkanoate or an alkylstannoic acid.

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19. A catalyst composition according to any one of the preceding claims characterised in that the molar ratio of the organometallic compound to the compound of germanium, antimony or tin is in the range 9 : 1 to 1 : 9 calculated as moles of Ti, Zr or Al to moles of Ge, Sb or Sn.

5 20. A process for the preparation of an ester comprising carrying out an esterification reaction in the presence of a catalyst composition comprising

(a) the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base, and

10 (b) a compound of germanium, antimony or tin.

21. A process according to claim 20 characterised in that the esterification reaction comprises reaction of an alcohol with stearic acid, isostearic acid, capric acid, caproic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, palmitoleic acid, triacontanoic acid, benzoic acid, methyl benzoic acid, salicylic acid, a rosin acid, abietic acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, sebacic acid, adipic acid, azelaic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, pamoic acid, trimellitic acid, citric acid, trimesic acid or pyromellitic acid.

22. A process according to claim 20 characterised in that the esterification reaction comprises reaction of an alcohol with an anhydride of a dicarboxylic acid or
20 a tricarboxylic acid.

23. A process according to claim 20 characterised in that the esterification reaction comprises reaction of a methyl ester, an ethyl ester or a propyl ester of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid with an alcohol.

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24. A process according to claim 20 characterised in that the esterification reaction comprises reaction of two esters to produce two different esters by exchange of alkoxy groups.

25. A process according to claim 20 characterised in that the esterification reaction comprises a polyesterification comprising the reaction of terephthalic acid, dimethyl terephthalate, dimethyl naphthalenate or naphthalene dicarboxylic acid with 1,2-ethanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, trimethylolpropane or pentaerythritol.

26. A process according to any one of claims 20 to 24 characterised in that 10 the catalyst is present in an amount in the range 10 to 1200 parts per million calculated as parts by weight of total metal (Ti, Zr or Al plus Ge, Sb or Sn) with respect to weight of product ester.

27. A process according to claim 20 or 25 characterised in that the esterification reaction is a polyesterification and the catalyst is present in an amount 15 in the range 5 to 550 parts per million calculated as parts by weight total metal (Ti, Zr or Al plus Ge, Sb or Sn) with respect to weight of product polyester.

28. A process according to any one of claims 20 to 24 and 26 characterised in that the catalyst composition is present in an amount such that the amount of titanium, zirconium or aluminium present is in the range 5 to 500 parts per 20 million calculated as parts by weight of Ti, Zr or Al with respect to weight of product ester and the amount of germanium, antimony or tin present is in the range 5 to 700 ppm calculated as Ge, Sb or Sn with respect to product ester.

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29. A process according to any one of claims 20, 25 or 27 characterised in that the catalyst composition is present in an amount such that the amount of titanium, zirconium or aluminium present is in the range 3 to 250 parts per million calculated as parts by weight of Ti, Zr or Al with respect to weight of product 5 polyester and the amount of germanium, antimony or tin present is in the range 3 to 300 ppm calculated as Ge, Sb or Sn with respect to product polyester.

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ABSTRACT

A catalyst composition suitable for use as a catalyst for the preparation of an ester comprises (a) an organometallic compound which is the reaction product of an orthoester or condensed orthoester of titanium, zirconium or aluminium, an alcohol containing at least two hydroxyl groups, an organophosphorus compound containing at least one P-OH group and a base, and (b) a compound of germanium, antimony or tin. A process for the preparation of an ester comprises carrying out an esterification reaction in the presence of the catalyst composition. In a further embodiment the organometallic compound comprises the reaction product of, in addition, a 2-hydroxy carboxylic acid.



